A FIG

FOR THE SPANIARD,

OR SPANISH SPIRITS.

VVherein are liuelie portraihed the *damnable deeds, miserable murders, and monstrous massacres* of the curſed Spaniard.

With a true rehearſal of the late troubles, and troublesome eſtate of Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia, *and Portingall:*

Wherevnto are [illegible] of much marueile, and cauſes [illegible] conſequence.

Magni eſt vrbis [illegible] malet.

LONDON

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TO THE CVRTEOVS GENTLEMEN READERS, HEALTH.

Gentlemen, though Philip *of Spaine be olde and bed-redde, yet hee is not quite dead, and though his forces for the present be somewhat weakned, yet is hee not vtterly conquered: in good time hee may be by diuine assistance, and your worthy valors, shew your selues therfore the right inheritours of the vertues of your aunceſtours: that is, in peace to be mindful of warre, and in war moſt ſtudious of peace, bearing al-*

alwaies vpright minds, and forward heartes, to helpe your friendly neighbours. For if our friendly neighbors farewell, then like all friends we shal fare the better, but if they faile of peaceable succesſe, wee can looke for nothing but warlike vproares: your wiſedomes know what I meane, let it be then brieflie, pro lege, pro rege, pro grege: Macte virtute ſitis.

Yours at commandement,
G. B.

HÆc eſt virgo potens, hæc eſt Regina fidelis,
Hæc eſt Diua latens muliebribus alma figuris,
Quæ tot luſtra gerens apud Anglos nobile ſceptrum,
Regibus eſt redamata bonis, populoq;, Deoq;.

LENVOY.

ONe thing remaines thee (Reader) yet vndone,
Caſt vp thine eyes, and ſee her ſplendent grace,
Whome Graces ſo adorne that ſhe hath wonne,
From Monarkes all the firſt and higheſt place:
And raignes on Earth like Goddeſſe ſent from Ioue,
In mercie, peace, proſperitie, and loue.

To her for ſuccour, kings do flie from farre,
No king (ſaue one) but ioyes our Sabaes plight,

Poore strangers from their soyles expeld by warre,
For Christes sake, find sauour in her sight:
From North, from South, from East, and from the West.
To hir they come, and heere they finde a rest.

O happie Realme, where mercie beareth swaie,
O happie Realme, where Hypocrites auaunt:
Such Hypocrites I meane, that counsayle aye
Nought els but death, and Princes braines inchant:
Such Hypocrites in Fryers habites lurke,
That rapines, rapes, treasons, guyles, murders worke.

Aske France *heereof, such Hypocrites they rue,*
And England *when hir* Iohn *was poysoned:*
Her Maiestie hath found it too too true,
But Ioue *hath vow'd: saue his daughters head,*
Ioue *her defend from all such monsters fell,*
And from the Romish monster, that monstrous feend of hell.

Pro Lege, pro Rege, pro Grege.

A FIG FOR THE Spaniard.

IT hath beene seene from the beginning, and is proued most true, that among the nations there hath alwaies been one seuerall people, farre surpassing the other in ambitious pride, and tyrannicall policy, not seeking by neighborhood to quench their vnlawfull thirst to rule: but quickning the flames of their vnnaturall dropsie by hawty rage, the one purchasing them deadly hatred abroad, the other continuall tumults at home, both endlesse vnquiet of their restles thoughts.

There hath beene alwaies from time to time, a troublesome people in the world, and great molesters of their neighbours, euiples seeme.

In the greene spring of the worlde (what time ambition thrusting out her monstrous head, began freshly to sow common discord among men, and general contempt of God himselfe.) *Nimrod* of the seed of cursed *Cham*, tearmed in holy writ a strong hunter: that is, such a one as compelled men to obay, either by force, or for feare, in loftines of mind forgetting himselfe to be mortall, and fayning himselfe, and fellowe Princes immortall, by ouer-maistring his simple neighbours, reared a tower, whose strange height might match the top of heauen, and

In the second raigne of Oriel spirite of Saturne. The pride & tyranny of nimrod, sprog of the seede of Cham.

consequently (like God) ouer-looke the whole earth. But as he that sitteth aboue the Cherubins, and laugheth to scorne the fond deuices of worldlinges, with woonderfull patience pampreth the proud a while, and suffreth them like coped Lyons to swing their short course, so when they begin to grow intollerable, neuer was their lift so lofty, but their fall is as low, if not lower, to the lowest nook of hell.

The effects of tyranny.

A present and perfect mirrour is this Nimrod, who when he had tyrannized ouer his commons, vsurped ouer his neighbors, foraged their Countries, neglected diuine rites, extinguished true religion, and in the mount of his pride (for such is the insatiable and swelling humcome of ambition) opposed himselfe against God, was suddenly thrown downe, despoiled of his Crowne, his glorie rent from him, his Maiestie impaired, his dominions translated, and all his stocke defaced by *Assur*, of whome proceeded afterward the Monarchie, and masterdome of the Assirrians. These gallants enioying the Empire, and his Metropolis Babilon, more yeares then *Nimrod*, but with no lesse pride, thought it no offence with *Nimrod* to oppresse their subiects, rob and spoile their friends, depopulate forraine countries, slaughter their neighbours, vsurpe ouer their Territories, and count all lawefull pillage which their swords could wrongfully purchase.

The fall of Nimrod first king of the world, and Emperour of the Chaldeans.

The example of the Assirians proceeding of Assur.

But as these caualiers dealt with the Chaldeans, so likewise are they measured vnto, and matched by the Medes, who perceiuing their discipline of warre,

Such measure as we meat to others, such measure shall be met to vs.

warre, changed altogeather into delicate wantonnesse, their wealth reapt by prowesse, rapt on the backes of strumpets, and that their riches made them reckelesse, more apt to take their present ease, then to delight in their former exploits, tooke hartie grace, suddenly inuaded them, speedily conquered them, and forced the woman-like man, and vnmanlike King *Sardanapalus*, as he was sitting and spinning among his Curtizans, wittingly and willfully to end his owne life, which (as some Authors affirme) was the onely deed that euer hee did to shew himselfe a man, spending the rest of his daies more like a woman. Thus were the vain-glorious Chaldeans, and arrogant Assyrians the first seedmen of seditions, the stirrers vp of bloudy broyles, maintainers of deadly warres, and vsurpers ouer their neighbours, though happilie not so wilie, politike, and cruell as they, yet as wise, as warlike, and more religious.

The originall of the Median Monarchie, in the fal of wanton Sardanapalus.

The Chaldeans & Assirians, the first that made war in the world.

In like violent actions succeeded the *Medes*, and *Persians*, after them the *Greekes*, and *Romanes*, so that the worlde hath hitherto neuer wanted some one nation: sometime it hath had mo, that haue beene scourges, whippes, and terrours vnto the residue. But at this present day, whether our age doth want one, especially beautifull *Europe*, in many quarters, whereof the glorious light of the gospell shineth most cleerely, that seeketh to banish and blemish her splendent beautie, that vexeth the other noble princes vniustly, disquieteth his neighbours both by sea and land maliciously, vsurpeth ouer Crownes, kingdomes, and countries moste impu-

The Persians, Greekes, and Romans, resembled in pride & tyranny to the Caldeans, Assirians & Medes.

At this preset time the southern part of Europe affordeth a proud disturber, and iniurious molester of his neighbour Princes.

impudently, gouerneth his owne tyrannicallie, committeth massacres inceſſantly, breatheth out bitter threates opprobriouſly, ſnatcheth at all greedily, and aymeth at all with violence, and armes, aske his owne dominions firſt (for hee nameth all how euer it be gotten his own) and next all the eſtates of Chriſtendome will anſwere with one conſent, and readily deſide the controuerſie. But ſome will ſay, who either know little, or heare leſſe, or ſee leaſt of all, for that happily, or rather vnhappily, they are of purpoſe ignoraunt, deafe for the nonce, and wilfully blind (as in this point a great number are) Sir I neither know nor heare, nor ſee any ſuch matters in Chriſtendome, as you mention: but to make further triall, let vs examine the attemptes and practiſes of all kings chriſtened: and ſee who it is, that is guiltie of theſe moſte heinous crimes you obiect, beginning firſt with the moſte worthie, the king Catholicke, eldeſt in yeares, mightieſt in power, richeſt in ſubſtance, and moſte deuout in religion: He for that he is a catholicke, and piller of the Churche, loueth, imbraceth, and nouriſheth the Goſpell: He for that hee is by nature milde, and taught by Gods lawes not to murther, ſeeketh no mans bloud: He for that his Anceſters haue been iuſt, and peaceable, liueth with hys neighbour princes vprightly, and louingly: He for that he cleaueth vnto the Pope, cannot erre, but is full of compaſſion: He for that hee tendreth his *Ieſuites* hath learned to be humble and meeke: He is full of charitie, and therefore not couetous: He is olde and decrepit, and therefore cannot inuade:

Papiſtes, or Neuters.

The right tearmes of Recuſantes, and Traytors.

The Aduerſaries argumẽts to proue the innocencie of king Philip.

uade, much leſſe vſurpe, or do violence, all which vntruthes in a word or two, ſhalbe confuted.

If he did ſincerely loue, imbrace, and nouriſhe the Goſpell, would he xxxiii. whole yeares togither moleſt the Prince, enuie the people, and diſturbe the Realme, that generally aboue all other loueth, imbraceth, and nouriſheth the goſpel? If he loued, imbraced, and nouriſhed the Goſpell, woulde hee ſeeke by all meanes poſſible to hinder the rightful poſſeſſion, and orderly proceedings of a king, who theſe manie yeares hath impoueriſhed himſelfe by ſeeking to plant the Goſpell, and ſo manie times hath, and yet daily doth fight, and hazardes his life for the Goſpel?

The former reaſons confuted.

Meant by the Queene and people of England.

The moſte chriſtian king of France.

Cuius contrarium, verum eſt.

But ſo truely he loueth, imbraceth, and nouriſheth the Goſpell, as he burneth and banniſheth out of his territories, infinite ſwarmes of riche *Iewes*, ſworne enemies to the Goſpel.

Laſtly, ſo he loueth, imbraceth, and nouriſheth the Goſpel, that he maketh his *Ieſuites*, and Shauelinges forget all Goſpel, and mangleth, and maſſacreth all true profeſſors of the Goſpell. That hee is milde by nature, and ſeeketh no mans bloud, Firſt aske his ſlaughtered ſonne, and wife, aske the millions of Moores, and poore Portingales, aske thouſands of Neopolitanes, and Dutchmen, aske Frenchmen, and Italians, yea and the Engliſh, that haue been tortured, and tormented to death by him, and they all but that he hath made them ſure inough from crying, would with their wofull cries, and grieuous clamours reſolue you, or at the leaſt all Chriſtendome yet liuing, that haue noted

The Goſpell willeth vs to yeelde vnto Cæſar thoſe thinges that are Cæſars, and vnto God thoſe thinges that ar Gods: but he teacheth them all togeather treaſons, rancor, and malice againſt their Soueraigne. Among all theſe nations the Spaniards ſwordes haue beene buſie.

his drifts and dealings theſe fortie yeares, will ſupplie their office? How peaceably, and louingly he liueth with his neighbour Princes: how full of compaſſion, humble and meeke hee is, and whether hee do vſurpe, and offer violence, England, France, Flanders, Poland, the Venetians, ech dukedome in Italie, Aragon, Portugall, Nauarre and Bearne, yea, and the bookes that are daily printed in them, and ſent abroad from them touching our preſent matter doe teſtifie: and hauing ſo many autentique witneſſes, what neede I more proofe in an open cauſe? Only this leaue I requeſt, to thinke that the prophecie that was found in the Vniuerſitie of Conimbua in Portingall, in the raign of *Dom Emanuell*, is verified in him, that the little King of the great South, ſhould be renowned through out the world for his pollicie, and redoubted in al chriſtendome for his tyranny; for whome (notwithſtanding he poſſeſſeth at this day more large territories, and greater ſtore of wealth, then anie of his progenitors, or any other prince Chriſtian euer did, and al his proud Partizans thundring out whole worldes of threates: little England, the noble and victorious Queene of England, the honorable Nobilitie of England, the valiant Gentlemen of England, the true hearted commons of England relying vpon God the defender of their right, do bid a Figge, in reſpect of anie great danger, or ſtrange detriment, they can inflict either vpon her royall perſon, or her loyall ſubiects at home, or her Maieſties approued friendes abroad, which action that it is both princely, politique, and diſcreet,

Each of theſe countries had their partes but theſe 33. whole yeares he hath had continually a fling at England.

A prophecie found in Portingall.

Parnus Rex Auſtri per ſingula climata mundi, Nobilis ingenii dicitur, ſed tamen omni Europa fietterrori vt rector Auerni.

If England feare God, and be true within it ſelfe, it may boldly bid a fig for the Spaniard.

as also christianlike, sincere, and charitable, shall appeare by the sequell. First therefore to proue that the Spaniardes, as it is their guise, rather thundereth rigorously, threameth terriblie, and spitteth out his spight vennemously, then meaneth (as they say) good earnest simply, howe euer he holds our Iesuites in hand, to make thé persist in their wicked exploits: we will be so bold, as to consider his owne domesticall affaires, the late accidents, and crosse businesse that befell in Aragon, & other places, and see whether in likelihood he be able now to performe, as whilome in the eares of the world hee boasted. For who doth not heare that listeth to hearken after newes, what vncouth troubles, dangerous skirmishes, daily mutinies, and plentifull effusion of bloud, haue lately happened betweene the Spaniards, and Aragonians, betweene the Castillions, & their other vassals: the tenor wherof shal briefly be touched. *Antonio Toretz* Secretarie to the king of Spaine, vpon what occasion is yet vncertaine (for that it is the Spaniardes dissembling nature, to minde and reuenge one thing, but to pretend another) being committed to prison, found the meanes partly through his wife, who daily had accesse vnto him, and partly by his letters directed to his friendes about the Court, that he escaped, some say in the habite of a Countriman, who being secretly conueied to Saragosa in Aragon among his friends, made known vnto them, howe indirectly, or rather iniuriously the king and inquisition proceeded against them contrarie to iustice, and the priuiledges of their

The Spaniards guile.

Great garboils of late betwen the Spaniards and the Aragonians, betweene the Portingals & Castilions

The common rumor is for stabbing a lustie younker fauoured of the King of Spaine.

The occasion of the first rising in Aragō

Realme, to what purpose they did it, and to what effect it would insue, if it were not remedied. As of small drops, rise great flouds, and of a sparke is kindled a great fire: so of this (in mans iudgement, but a small mole-hill is made so great a mountaine that it may bee a secret iudgement of the Lorde, to cause to spring from thence, either so great a floud, that may drowne all Spaine for their sinnes, or so forcible a light fire, that may purge & purifie them from their dregs.

The light fire of the gospell

But to the matter, newes being brought vnto the King, and inquisition of the escape of the secretarie & that he had gotten Aragon, a strong *Mandamus* was sealed to the Vice-roy, to make all speedy and diligent search after him: wherein the Vice-roy prooued so painefull, that once againe the Secretarie was taken and cast into prison, no doubt, but much more narrowly watched then before. The holy Fathers of the Inquisition, the catercappe deuils, Doctors (I should say) that like bloudy butchers, continually thirst after bloud, thinking themselues sure, and all things in safety: whilest they are preparing to sit in iudgement vpon the said *Anthonie Teretz*, and dispatch him in the way, were suddenly encountred by a multitude that lay closely in ambushe for the purpose, in and about the Cittie from the Countrey and mountaines there about, whereby the Secretarie was re-deliuered, many of the holy Fathers slaughtered, their Couches some of them burnt, some hackt and hewed in peeces, their seruants scattered, the Kings and Vice-royes powers discomfited, and to the number of 150 per-

The double diligence of the Viseroy.

sons

sons slaine. The King hauing intelligence of this great dishonour and vnfortunate repulse, standing vpon thornes till he were reuenged, forthwith dispatched a band of 4000. against them; who knowing that the boon of a tyrant is bloud, and his grace nothing but death, resolued euerie man to trie the last dice of fortune, and so die, then yeelding, bee brought into a second slauerie. In fine, so well the citizens and kingdom of Aragon demeaned themselues against the kings forces, that they drew vnto them the cities and kingdomes of Catalonia, and Valentia also: which three kingdomes are vppe in arms against the King, partly to reuenge the deaths of those noble personages, whome most cruelly he murdered: and partly to defend their ancient rites, and priuileges: and vpon many and waightie considerations, haue elected them (as some report) a new King.

The rendering of the cities & kingdomes of Catalonia and valentia.

The names of the Nobles, whom lately the King of Spaine hath put to death.

The names of the nobles who latelie suffered in Spaine.

be these.

- *The Duke of Ossune.*
- *The Duke of Ferill.*
- *The Countie of Orgus.*
- *The Countie of Micas, gouernor of Granado.*
- *The Archbishop of Corduba confessor to the King.*
- *The Bishop of Cadis.*
- *Don Francisco Lapeto, president of the Kings counsell.*

} *strangled and burnt*

Don Vasques Secretarie to the state, is fled with 7. Nobles more, and *Anthony Tereiz* also, whose discourse ye haue heard is fledde, and safe with the French King, who is his rightfull Liege. These vnexpected tumults, and sudden claps of war, though they haue bin of short continuance, yet haue they bene very combersome and bitter vnto the Spaniard, and haue not onely caused great hart-burning against him with the Laiety, but also some rancour of the Cleargy, as may appeare by this probabilitie.

A pleasant storie of a Iesuite and a frier confirmed by certaine persons of sufficient credite, who haue receiued the truth of all these matters.

On *All-Saints* day last, there chanced a Iesuite (which order is most odible to all other Cloysterers) to preach in Saragosa before diuers men of account in the citty, who among other matters began busily to handle the present mutinies, and vnreuerent rebellions of the land, against their Soueraigne, and holy Fathers of the inquisition, shewing the emolument that came by them, and inconueniences that would ensue, if they were resisted: concluding with this corollarium, that it would be meritorious, both for their bodies & soules, peaceable to the Realme, profitable to themselues, their wiues, children, and kinsefolkes, yea, and auailable for their landes and liuinges (for which they were now in contention) if they wold quietly lay down those armes, and readilie betake them to the mercy of his Catholique Maiestie, and fauour of the holy inquisition. A Frier happilie hearing him, and warilie noting more then the common people, (although generally enough was noted) in his Epiphonema, or shutting vp of his matter, not mistru-

sted

sted approched the Pulpit, and suddenly threwe a chain or coller of puddings about the Iesuits neck, crying out good people, heere is meete dinner for the Iesuits good sermon: which deed notwithstanding there were present men of authority of the Citty, and questionlesse very many of the currant stamps, yet generally it was so well taken, that out of the Church, the Iesuit was haled into the street, and there disguised in a fooles coat, carried vppon mens shoulders to bee scorned vp and downe the Citty, and whether hee escaped with life, is not yet signified. And here by the way I wish all men, that either heare or read these truthes, truly and duly to consider, what great cause *Don Philip* of Spain hath either to pretend, or practise any inuasion, vpon anie Prince forraine this yeare, hauing so much ado at home, not onely with his temporaltie, but also with his darling and sweet nurserie his sacred and spotles spiritualtie. Thus far concerning the state and affaires of Aragon: nowe let vs see what is and hath beene done this yeare in Portingall. A Portingal gentleman walking in the Roceio of Lisbon, espied a base Castilion of such proud and presumtuous demenor, so fantasticall in his attire, loftie in his looks, and slow in his pace, (as though he had bin treading of measures) could not long bear him, but bearded him, and iustled him, wherevpon the mater was debated by Stafford law, the Portingall slaine, and the Spaniard escaped into the Castle. Immediatly certaine Portingall Gentlemen of his familiars swore reuenge, & not long since haue had their wils. For on S. Mathews day last, finding

A pudding is too good meat for a traiterous Iesuite.

K. Philip if he looke about him, at this time hath mat cause to broch new broiles.

Roccio is an open place, where gentlemen walke for their pleasure in Lisbon.

The originall of the last dissentions in Portingall.

a crue of Castilions revelling in a brothell house, suddenlie set vpon, and slewe fiue of them, which caused the other Castillions of the Castle to come downe in extreame heat of choller, and offer great violence through the cittie, vntill the great multitudes of Portingals that were hastilie swarmed together, made them betake them to their heeles, and euer since more watchfullie, & warilie guard their castle. The mater being brought in question before the Cardinal (who now a while keepeth warm the K. of Portingals seat,) & being found that the Spaniards were chief masters of misrule and mischiefe, (as they are alwaies) they were punished seuerelie, but all in vaine: for old rankor is not easilie forgotten, nor the antient malice between those two nations lightlie forgiuen. For it is impossible, & may passe for a Paradox to thinke that those two Nations, the Portingall and Spaniard will euer be fullie reconciled. For as often as either they shal remember, or their cronicles report the fraudulent feats of false *Philip* against his neighbour K. and kingly nephew *Don Sebastion* so braue a yong prince & only hope of the Portingals, record the dãned vsurping of the spitefull Spaniards, & miserable exile of *Don Anthony* lawful, and indubitant heire, now fauoured and fostered by her Maiestie: so often as they shal either speake, or thinke vpon the cursed acts of *Christophero de Moyra* one of the Kings fauorites: as often as they shall either heare or thinke vpon the heapes of their poore countrey men, that haue bin within this 13. yeares most desperatly murthered, and of their owne intollerable seruitude they indure at this instant, they will haue as good and fell sto-

But thus it is not ended: for since we haue had knowledg of diuers other bickerings.

A Paradox. King Philip to inioy the crown of Portingall, especially committed these three most damnable iniquities, first he betraied to death his own Nephew, next set paking the Cardinal, and lastly exiled and keepeth in exile the right heire.

ſtomaks, as euer they had at the Ile of *Terſeres*, what time the braue and wiſe gentleman *Don Cyprian Figuredo Vaſconſalus* was gouernour there to the Spaniards coſt, to rip out their harts, and eat them with ſalt. Wherein I aduertiſe all thoſe of our Nation, that without any ſufficient triall of their deteſtable deeds, and knowledge of their crabbed nature, are ſuch great friendes, and ſtout fauorites of the enemies of the world, not to bee deceiued, but as they be men, and ſhould haue the ſpirite of reaſon, ſo to bee gouerned and guided by reaſon. Suppoſe the Spaniard as they wiſh (but God be praiſed he is verie far from) ſhould make a conqueſt in this land, and bring all to his bay, as hee hath done in other countries ouer whome hee vſurpeth: Would hee (troyee) ſpare this more then them? No: hee will finde fiue hundred times more cauſe to race and ranſacke our citties, to pill and pole our country, to murther and maſſacre our people, then theirs. For they were his neighbours; we meer ſtrangers: they haue bene ſometime his friends; wee alwaies (as he counteth) ſworne enemies: they are of his owne religion, wee altogeather contrary: they haue the Pope to mittigate his wrath, if hee be to fierce; wee haue both Pope and Pope-lings to incenſe him vnto further ire, that hee may be more frowarde: ſo that whatſoeuer the Pope and hee could doe, that they would doe (ſay they) promiſe they, ſweare they neuer ſo much to the contrarie) and whatſoeuer they will doe, may not bee gainesaid as vnlawfull. Wherefore let all Engliſh hearts and true hearted Engliſh-men, ſay with the Poet.

Chriſto de Moyra ſent a counterfeit cooke into France to poyſon Don Antonie.

This gouernor gaue the king of Spain great battailes, and ouercame in both, liuing now with his King in England.

Aurea libertas gemma preciosior omni.

And whileſt they haue it, imbrace it, & not betray it, but hazard lands, liues, lims & all, to maintain it. Finally, let thoſe regions, ouer whome the Spaniard alreadie tyranizeth, be exãples vnto vs, whoſe cofers are alreadie impouerißhed, whoſe people are mightily impaired, whoſe liues are not theyr owne, whoſe landes vpon euerie light quarrell are confiſcate, whoſe antient rightes are contemned, peculiar priuiledges infringed, wholeſome lawes violated, and all in all corrupted: then may we couragiouſly ſay, God the Lord of hoſtes (who is, and hath alwaies been our defender) is our right, and cheerfully vaunt, *a Fig for the Spaniard.*

We haue hetherto diſcuſſed howe vnlike, and vnable the Spaniardes is in reſpect of the foreſayd troubles, which as yet on no part are fully pacified, to purſue his determination: nowe let vs prie a litle more narrowly into matters of no leſſe conſequence, and by examining them wee may eaſily coniecture, what he is able to effect. The ſcarcitie therefore of bread, and defect of all other ſtore of victuall, wherwith Spaine, eſpecially the ſea-coaſts thereof, this preſent yeare haue beene plagued, woulde rather haue beene a terrible warning to anie other Prince of corrigible nature, to haue humbled himſelfe vnto almightie God, and to continue in praier for the auoydance of ſo great a miſerie, then to prepare and threaten bloudy wars againſt his neighbour Princes, better able for the preſent to maugre, and indure armes then he: yea

Wonderfull great dearth throughout all Spaine.

the

the flouriſhing kingdome of Naples, which for his woonderfull fertilitie was wont to be tearmed the Garden of the world, hath theſe two yeares ſo ill proſpered, not onely in her corne, and fruites, but alſo in her vintage, and other prouiſion, that it is found not to yeeld the third part that it was wont: whereby the people periſh moſte lamentably, the land is waſted pitifully, and all in all lament ruefully: onely *Philip* who ſhould be more grieued, and penſiue then the reſt, like his great grandſier *Nero*, when he ſawe Rome on fire, is ſo farre from mourning, that he rather mocketh, and triumpheth *riſit Sardonico*. But ſay that neither theſe plagues of ſwelling ſedition, or pinching famine, happily ſent by God himſelfe to none other ende, but to relent his ſtonie heart, and ſet him at peace, with other Princes that ſeek after, and delight in peace, can quallifie his hautie humour, or quench his hot deſire of reuenge: Letvs yet weigh if there be not occaſions of as great moment to moue and mollifie him, except he meane his people, ſhippes, artillerie, and warlike furniture ſhould rather periſh by warre, then conſumed through famine. Who is ignorant of the great ſlaughters of Spaniards, that haue beene committed within theſe foure yeares? who is ignorant of the huge loſſe, both of men and ſhips he hath ſuſtained in this laſt Indian voyage? who doth not knowe that he that inioyeth much, hath need of *Argus* eyes, *Mercuries* braine, and *Hercules* ſtrength to maintaine it? and who doth not knowe that his ſtorehouſe of Sicilie for this

God puniſheth the people ſometime for the tranſgreſsions of the Prince.

Nero Emperor of Rome, when hee ſaw the Citie flaming with fire, laughed and ſong verſes containing the deſtruction of Troy.

In Flanders, France, and England.

The Sicilians made him

plainly answere, they had not corne enough for themselues.

yeare is emptie? Seeing then Spaine cannot presently sustaine, muche lesse relieue, or repaire suche infinite losses both of men, shippes, artillerie, and all other prouision of victualles, within her owne boundes, seeing suche innumerable cares depend on their neckes, and that they cannot indure them without the assistance of others: Let vs nowe reason what possibilitie they haue to be succoured by others, and beginne first with their owne neighbours. It is possible they may command a few hungerstarued slaues in Naples, and the partes adioyning (whereof they haue the gouernment) but in other partes of Italie, especially Genua, Florence, and Venice, where he is loued, as the Diuell loueth holy water: he may command, and go without, and intreating, obtain as many bands of men, and thousands of crowns, (which some suspect was the deathe of the last Pope) as a chicken can holde in hir fist. As for France and Flanders, therein his iolly brauo haue such gallant counterbuffes daily, the one part by the most Christian mirrour of chyualrie, the french king, the other by the puissant and politicke prince *Graue Maurice*, that they looke for aid of him, who is himselfe aidlesse, rather then anie way finde themselues of strength to succour their hapless Monarches. Likewise Germanie, and especially Poland, in manie corners, whereof he hath closely couched his rabbles of *Iesuites*, and set all in vprores, are so vnable, and vnapt to succor him, that they are skant able to defend themselues. Finally

The Duke of Florence will haue a saying to the Spanish Lantado, for abusing his colours, defeating the people of their prouision of their corne, and manie other iniuries. The last pope finely, and wittily denied the king of Spaine manie requestes: These and such like dealinges haue caused the deathes of 5. Popes within these 17. monethes.

Sigismund king of Poland maintaineth the tumultes of the Iesuites at Gacow, wher they haue beaten downe and rased the Churches of the reformed religion.

from

from England, wherinto dayly he sendeth whol heards, and hundreds of *Iesuites*, *Seminaries*, and *Priests* to disturb our peace: althogh her Maiestie euer louing, & longing after peace, hath sought alwaies rather to gratulate him, then anie way to grieue him: yet in anie of these attempts he is to hope for no helpe, except hee woulde imploy his forces to better vse, then onely to seeke the spoyle, and effusion of christian bloud. Princes of former yeares liuing together in amitie, and linked with the sweete chaine of christian-like charitie, were woont to leuie all their powers against the vntamed Pagons, and ennemics of Christianitie, but hee hath beene lately conuinced to doe quite contrarie: howe then of Christians can he looke for courtesie? But some will obiect, and say, Tush *Philip* is rich, he possesseth whole Mines of coine, he is the golden Cheuallier, he needeth no mans courtesie. Let him but holde vp his finger, hee shall haue friendes, followers, and souldiers inowe: this argument is both weake, and slender, and hath partly beene refelled before: therefore in three wordes with the Poet, thus briefly I confute it. *Malo virum pecunia, quam pecuniam viro indigentem*. Hetherto concerning hys businesse at home, and condition with his bordering neighbours. Nowe let vs looke what hope the Spaniardes hath to enterprise anie inuasion, or conquest in respect of England.

Philip mantained Iohn Marilian hys Embassadour three whole years at Constantinople to intreate for peace, which at length was obtained in suche sorte, that neither Christian nor Turke thoght it would continue, for both Princes applied themselues to the time, rather then that eyther of them desired anie friendship of other.

The first, and chiefest reasons therfore, where-

with his Partizans, and partakers vse to induce him, and hale him on (whether of his owne will he is readily inough inclined) are these three in number. The first is drawne from the weakenesse of her Maiesties Nauie. The second of a supposed euill contentment of a number of people in the land to serue the Queene, and hir gouernment against her enemies. Lastly, and most principally of a great strong partie, that will be found heere in the fauour of them for religion that wil take armes against her highnesse, vppon the sight of the Catholique Nauie on the coasts of England: all which that they are but imagined surmises, and vntrue reportes, hath alreadie bene proued, *Anno*. 1588. at what time the courragious force, and forcible courage of our Nauie sufficiently appeared, when as at the first encounter with the mightie Spanish *Armada*, our simple Fleete of Fish-boates (as it pleased them to tearme it) tooke their Viceadmirall, and for the space of 8. or 9. dayes togither, so scattered, slaughtered, sunk, & chased them, that they were forced to flie from the coastes of Flanders neere Calice, towards the vnknowne parts of the cold North: all their hopes, all their buildings, founded but vppon a conceited conquest, vtterly ouerthrowne and (as it were) with an Earthquake, all their costes, and comfortes by the omnipotent, and outstretched arme of God, brought to the ground. As to the second branch of their hope depending vpon opinion of some great

Three reasons our English Traytours vse to vrge to Philip.

A meere fable and of no likelihood.

Some say it was their Viceadmirall: but how euer it was, a most huge barge.

great miscontentment of manie, and sundry persons against the Queenes Maiestie, the proofe of the contrarie so appeared the selfe same yeare, both of her Maiesties actions to maintaine the liking of all her people, and of the generall earnest deuotion shewed to her Maiestie, by all estates, Noble and meane, rich and poore, protestantes and papists, as I thinke no prince christened euer had greater cause of comfort in her people.

Now to the last point, that there shalbe found heere in the Realme a strong partie of Catholiques to ioyne against the Queene, and assist the inuaders, by the former relations of the generall great, and feruent loue of all the land toward her excellent Maiestie, of the great offers of seruice, made by the whol Nobilitie of their goodly shewes of braue men, and stately steedes, of their infinite costes and expences, of the vniuersall forwardnesse of the commons in all actions, and of their prompt mindes to execute all duties of good subiectes, euen vnto the losse of their liues, this their foundation is weake, feeble, and of no force, and therefore no waie to be feared.

We haue alredy proued by manie reasons, and those substantial inough, how vnlike and vnable the Spaniard is, both in respect of himselfe, in respect of the helpe of his neighbors, and in respect of our own right, and might, to master and molest vs with anie huge hurt, or singuler scath: all

The Spaniard vnlike to conquer England for three reasons.

which notwithstanding are thus, for that we often see man propoſeth, but God diſpoſeth, to be vnderſtoode, and reſtrained that they may and ſhall proue true, ſo long as we ſerue God truely, liue in loyall ſeruice, and dutifull obedience toward our Prince louingly, honour our Magiſtrates reuereutly, liue togither charitably, and detect and diſcrie wicked treaſons, and obſtinate traytors willingly: otherwiſe the Lord will renew, reuiue, and increaſe the Spaniards ſtrength exceedingly, cauſe him preuaile mightely, and triumph ouer vs ſpightfully, ſo that no man amidſt all that hath beene ſpoken, is ſo farre to preſume, that either he omit anie iote of chriſtianlike ſeruice toward almightie God, or loyall obedience toward his naturall Prince, or ſacred honour toward the ſupriour Magiſtrate, or ſincere loue towardes his home borne neighbours, but as wee were ſeene not yet a Prentice yeares ſithence, (at what time the minds of many were daunted with a ſodaiue feare of the enemie) to ſerue God deuoutly, obey our prince cheerfully, reuerence the Magiſtrat diſcretly, & liue and loue together faithfully, ſo to cõtinue, & (if need once againe require) to ſpend lands, lims, liues and all as then wee profered readilie for God and our countrey, and not to hatch treaſons cloſely, nouriſh traitors couertly, ſuccour fugitiues wilfullie, or ſupport ſhameles runnegats continually, men of no conſcience, ſworne enemies to God, their Prince, and countrey: which that we may do to

Si Deus nobiſcum quis contra nos. The Spaniard is not yet brought ſo low, but that he may riſe, rage and reigne again, if we be not thankefull to almightie God, pliable to our countries peace, and watchfull for his comming. Nam qui ſemel cæpit eſſe hoſtis, & iterum erit, ſi nactus fuerit occaſionem.

Anno 1588

the

the glorie of the eternall GOD, comfort of our dread Soueraigne, ioy of our vigilant Magistrats weeding out of hypocriticall rebels, wholesome preseruation of mutuall charity at home, & godlie consolation of our poore distressed bretheren abroad, the Lord of hosts in mercy grant for his sweet sons sake, to whom with his Christ our only peacemaker, & the holy Ghost our comforter, be al honour, lawd, praise, and thankesgiuing for all his vnspeakeable louing kindnesses extended on the sinfull people of England both nowe and for euer, and let all that feare his name, and wishe the blessed peace of his Church, say in deuout zeale, and zealous deuotion of spirit, Amen.

Thus if we doe, then may we boldly bid a Fig for the Spaniard, eyther a figge of his owne, or, as they say vna higa Italiana.

FINIS.